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N. E. FARMER.

From the London Gardener's Chronicle.

GRAZING AND FATTENING CATTLE.

Dr. Playfair's Second Lecture before the Royal Agricultural Society.

Dr. Playfair, in commencing his second lecture, stated that in the last lecture he had examined the nature of the food of animals; in this evening's lecture, the process of growth and fattening in animals, would be more particularly considered.

The health of an animal depends on the supply of nutriment being equal to the waste that is going on in the body. Healthy adult animals weigh as much at the end as at the beginning of the year, and this depended on their having had enough food to supply the waste going on in the system. In young and growing animals it is somewhat different; they require more supply than there is waste, because their bodies are constantly increasing in size. When animals are first born, the functions of organic life are chiefly performed. Respiration is at this time more active than in the adult. Nutrition is also more active. The food that nature supplies animals with at this period of their life, is well adapted to assist those functions. In the milk of animals is found nitrogenized matter for developing the system, and carbonized matter for supplying animal heat. The following is an analysis of the milk of a woman, a cow, and an ass, made by Dr. Playfair:

	Woman.	Cow.	Ass.
Casein,	1.5	4.0	1.9
Butter,	4.4	4.6	1.3
Sugar,	5.7	3.8	6.3
Ashes,	0.5	0.6	—
Water,	88.0	89.0	90.5

The casein is the nitrogenized principle which affords nutriment to the muscular and other tissues. This is in greatest quantity in the cow. The butter and sugar are the combustible materials, which by their combustion supply heat to the body. The ashes consist of phosphate of lime and common salt, both of which materials are necessary for the healthy function of the body. Thus, in milk we have all that is necessary for the growth of the body, and it is the type and representative of all food; for unless food contain the principles of milk, it is not fitted for the purposes of the body. Casein is the principle of cheese. In its ordinary state, as made for the food of man, cheese contains both casein and butter. The stomachs of young animals are not adapted for separating the nitrogenous principles from food, and the casein of milk is supplied to them ready separated.

In the young ruminant, as the calf, the three first stomachs into which the food of the adult animals enter before it is digested, are not used at all. The milk passes at once into the fourth stomach. Hence the necessity of weaning these animals gradually, in order that their stomachs may be fully able to prepare the raw food for digestion. All food for weaning children, also, should be prepared on the model of milk, changing the relations of the nitrogenized to the carbonaceous materials only as circumstances require. In the milk of the cow, the carbonized materials are as two to one, but in the food of adult animals they are as six to one. The large quantity of casein in milk is required for the rapid developement of the body; the butter, a highly carbonized material, is required for supporting a large amount of animal heat. It is, consequently, a bad thing to feed calves on skim milk, as the butter and casein have been removed, in the shape of cream. Earl Spencer, who is very successful in weaning his calves, feeds them first with new milk, then with skim milk and meal—the meal supplying the necessary azotised and unazotised materials—(azote and azotised are synonymous terms with nitrogen and nitrogenised.) In feeding young animals, as well as young children, they should have good food, and there should be no stinting them as to quantity. That farmer will lose in the end, who thinks to save his milk by stinting his calves.

Artificial food is sometimes made, and used as a substitute for milk. The Duke of Northumberland employs a mixture of treacle and oil-cake, bruised flax and hay. The fruit of Leguminosæ contains casein; hence we may infer that peas and beans would be good food for calves. The difference between casein and albumen is, that the former is much more soluble than the latter, and probably on that account more adapted for young animals. Beans and peas are known to be good things for growing pigs, whilst barley meal is good for fattening them. In the growth of young animals, as well as the fattening of adult ones, all exposure to cold, should be as much as possible avoided. Cold diminishes the vitality of the body, and whatever diminishes vitality, gives a preponderance to chemical action in the body, and injury of some kind is the result.

Exercise is also necessary for the rearing of young animals, although it should be avoided in fattening. In order to develope the calf and the lamb, they should be allowed plenty of exercise; but in fattening, another object is to be gained. All motion consumes something in the body, therefore motion is so much loss of material in the fattening an animal. In the same manner, exposure to cold, as was proved by the experiments repeated in the last lecture, was a positive loss in the fattening of animals. Stall feeding is beneficial, both on account of warmth and quietude. The primary cause of all this waste is the supply of oxygen; whatever increases the supply of oxygen, increases the waste of the body, and the necessity for supply. Fatting animals are often kept in the dark. Darkness favors sleep, and sleep quietude. It was thus that darkness was favorable to fattening. A case was related of a pig that was placed in a box in the dark, and the sides stuck full of pins, to prevent the animal moving in any manner, and the animal quickly got fat. The fattening of ortolans, in Italy, illustrated this point. The ortolan is a bird that takes its food at dawn of day, and the breeders of these birds take advantage of this, and shutting them up in a dark room, they contrive to let in the light four or five times a day, and to supply the birds with plenty of food. The birds, at every admission of light, thinking the time is come to eat, take their usual quantity of food, and on the light being withdrawn, they fall asleep, and in this manner they rapidly get very fat. Sleepy, good-natured pigs, fatten fast; but active pigs, as the Irish, never get fat at all.

A question may still arise as to whether it is better to feed animals in stables or small yards. The manure of the latter is stated to be better, and there is no doubt of this; but then the gain of the manure is lost in the fattening of the animal. Manures will also vary in value, according to the food animals take. The manure furnished from cattle eating turnips, was nothing like the value of the manure furnished by cattle eating linseed cake.

Feeding cows for the dairy, was a subject worthy great attention. In the first place, it seemed necessary to supply cows with food containing potassa. Potassa converted albumen into casein—that is, it made it soluble—and soluble albumen is casein, and casein is the most important constituent of milk. It might be a question as to whether casein was introduced directly into the blood from the food, or whether it might not be the result of the destruction of the already formed tissues. Animals fed in the open air, gave milk with more casein than animals fed in close places. The lecturer said he had found more casein in the milk given in the evening after the cows were out all day, than in milk given in the morning after the cows had been standing all night. The tissues are consumed by exercise, and thus yield the casein.

Parturition makes a great demand on the powers of the system, and Bracconot found that the milk of a cow directly after calving, contained 15 per cent. of casein—a much larger proportion than ordinary. The alkalies, set free by motion, convert the albumen into casein. The butter in milk is not introduced, as Dumas asserts, with the food. It is formed from the starch that exists in the food. The only change necessary to convert starch into fat, is the abstraction of oxygen. The sugar of milk is a peculiar compound: it consists of starch, with two proportions of water. The state of the mind affects the secretion of milk. In woman, anger, sorrow, and anxiety, affect their milk so much, that children suffer very much, or even die, from the effects of partaking of it. For the same reasons, cows should be kept free from all kinds of irritation. When at a distance, they should be allowed to walk to the milking place at their own pace, and never be driven. Exercise is bad for the butter. Where much exercise is allowed, the produce of butter is small; this arises from the oxygen consuming the carbonaceous material that would otherwise be secreted in the milk in the form of butter. In summer, flies torment cows in the day, and they do not yield so much butter. This may be remedied by sending the cows into the field at night, and keeping them at home in the day; but this must only be done in summer as

it would be a bad system during cold nights. Stall fed cows produce most butter; and where butter is the object, cows should be turned into the richest pastures. With regard to the pastures for producing casein, or cheese, there is a very general impression that poor land is best adapted for producing cheese. In general, in cheese districts the the pastures are poor. It is, perhaps, the exercise which the animals take on poor land, in order to obtain food, that (for reasons before stated,) develops the casein in the milk. Stall-fed cows yield much less casein than those fed in pastures. Cows that are required to yield cheese, should not be kept poor, but it is desirable that they should have to travel some way for their food.

Some foods that animals eat, flavor their milk, as Swedish turnips;—buttercups color it. Many plants may affect cows when taken with their food. The lecturer, a short time since, was in company with Dr. Daubeney and Dr. Buckland, in Somersetshire, where they met with a farmer, who stated, as a singular fact, that he had two pastures, the one of which, when he turned his cows in, they became purged; and the other, when he turned them in, produced constipation. The farmer could not account for this; but Dr. Daubeney, on examining the fields, found that the one which purged the cows, contained a large quantity of purging flax *(Linum catharticum)* with the grass; whilst the other contained an equal abundance of the common tormentil, or septfoil, *(Potentilla tormentilla.)* a very astringent plant, which at once accounted for their peculiar action. In Scotland, they procure good milk from stall fed cows, by feeding them upon malt refuse, and bean and pea meal, and giving them beer to drink. The malt refuse supplies the materials for butter and sugar, the beans and peas the casein, whilst the beer keeps up the animal heat. Water would carry off the heat, besides acting injuriously by dissolving the blood globules.

The principles of chemistry will also enable us to assign the causes, and in some measure to prevent the occurrence, of diseases among cattle. What is called consumption, rot, foot rot, &c. in cattle, arises from a slow combustion or destruction of their tissues, by the agency of oxygen. The same process goes on in vegetables; and it is well known that this process can be communicated from one vegetable to another, as from an apple to an orange, &c., and decaying vegetable matter will communicate this process to an animal. These diseases always occur amongst animals closely kept, where there is much decaying vegetable matter about. Animals exposed to drafts do not take these diseases: the draft carries off the decaying ferment. When this process is established in the intestines, it produces diarrhœa, and this probably arises from animals consuming bad food. Red water and black water, arise from the same disease extending to the kidneys. Rot in the feet, comes on from the same cause. It always occurs at that season of the year when vegetable decomposition is greatest, and occurs to the greatest extent where animals are obliged to tread on decaying vegetable matter. The treatment of these diseases should be by anti-putrescent materials, such as chlorine and the empyreumatic oils, &c. These will disinfect the stalls or sheds where animals are kept.

Dr. Playfair then stated that he had a few observations to make on the character of the internal and external structure of the organs of animals, in order to arrive at a knowledge of them as indications of their capacity for fattening and reaching an early maturity. These observations he wished to be put to the test of experiment, as he was aware that some of them were opposed to generally received views.

First, with regard to internal structure, which was the most important. It was generally considered that animals with large chests fattened best, and it was supposed that all animals with broad round chests, had large lungs. But this is not the case. Sheep have round chests and small lungs. Horses have narrow chests and large lungs. South Down sheep have narrower chests than Leicester sheep, yet they have the largest lungs. The Leicester sheep are known to fatten soonest. He spoke here of the aboriginal breeds of these animals. He had asked butchers, and they were unanimously of opinion that the fattest cattle had small lungs and small livers. Now this was a necessary consequence of the preceding principles. Where most oxygen was taken into the system, there would there be the greatest destruction of carbon, and consequently less carbonaceous material deposited in the form of fat. If two pigs had the same quantity of food, and one had lungs of double the capacity of the other, that pig would only appropriate half as much of its food in the form of fat. Milk with much butter in it, was known to be produced by cows with small lungs. The same held good with regard to the liver; where there was a large liver, there would be a large secretion of bile, and a large destruction of carbonaceous matter. If two animals ate 60 lbs. of food, and one secreted 37 lbs. of bile, and the other only 30 lbs., the food that was not formed into bile would be converted into fat; hence the gain on the animal with a small liver.

With regard to external signs, small bones indicated a delicacy of constitution, smallness of lungs and liver, and a tendency to fatten rapidly; whilst large bones indicated just the contrary. The "mellow" feel of an animal, (considered of so much importance by good judges of stock,) depended on the resiliency (springing back) of the cellular tissue of the animal—the tissue in which the fat is deposited. When there is much mellowness, it arises from the blood being easily pressed from one part of the cellular tissue to another, and indicates a susceptibility to fattening. The reason why animals get more rapidly fat at the end of their feeding season is, that the fat accumulating in the abdomen, presses upon the diaphragm and abdominal muscles, and thus prevents the more complete action of the lungs, and consequently the destruction of the carbonaceous material, by the inhalation of oxygen. The fat also prevents the oxygen being absorbed by the skin, and diminishes by its pressure, the capacity also of the liver, and thus also adds to the fattening process. Large ears indicate a general coarseness of bone and muscle, and the same condition of lungs and liver, and are thus indicative of a small capacity for fattening. There were other indications which might be referred to, but the lecturer hoped these hints would be sufficient to set inquiry afloat on a very important subject. He apologized for what he considered the incomplete evidence he had brought forward to establish some of his views, but stated he had experiments in progress, which he hoped would throw more light on many of the more obscure points to which he had alluded.

Lord Spencer proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Playfair, for his lectures, and stated how much gratified he had been in listening to them. He hoped agriculturists would see from these lectures the great benefit likely to accrue to them from a knowledge of the principles of the science of physiology and chemistry. Mr Pusey, M. P., seconded the motion. Dr. Playfair, in returning thanks, stated that he had drawn up a series of statistical tables for circulation amongst butchers, for the purpose of gaining information on the internal structure of the animals which they slaughtered.

For the New England Farmer.

FATTENING CATTLE.

Mr Editor—In my late communication on "Feeding Herbivorous Animals with Oil," I had two or three points in view; and therefore failed, as I have sometimes done before, of making myself intelligible, or at least instructive, in regard to any.

First, I spoke against the use of oil in feeding herbivorous animals. But by this I did not mean to object to the use, in any instance, of substances which contain oil; for it is quite possible that food containing a small quantity of oil, *in the form of oil*, may be perfectly healthy, both for man and the herbivora. But if so, the oil must be mixed with the farina and other elementary substances, in nature's own way, and not in ours. Admitting that corn and flaxseed are proper articles for our cattle, it does not follow that the oil of either of these substances, when separated and mixed with hay or straw, or bran, or any thing else, is so. Your readers know as well as I, that no art can in this respect, exactly, or indeed nearly, imitate nature.

I will not, however, conceal my doubts in regard to the healthfulness of any substances, either by man or herbivorous animals, which contain oil in an uncombined state. And these doubts always increase when I find the men and animals that use them *most* in this way, to be *most subject to disease*, and as a race or breed, to *deteriorate* most. The more exclusively horses, oxen, cows, sheep, &c., are fed on grass, hay, straw, and perhaps roots and fruits, the better their health, and the health of their posterity, so far as I have observed. The horse, it is true, may not in this way be so well able to compete for speed, for a few years, with the steamboat or railroad car; but he will enjoy life in a higher degree, will live much longer, and in the aggregate be quite as useful. "No christian will ever drive his horse faster than a natural walk," said a skeptic to me one day; at the same time observing that he had just walked his horse all the way from Cincinnati to Hartford county, Ct. Cows, too, may give more milk for using unnatural food; but this does not prove that it is healthier for the individual or the race.

But what I object to most, in the second place, is the custom of fattening animals for human food. Wild animals—fish, fowls, quadrupeds, &c., are one thing; domesticated ones, quite another. I do not believe it can be shown, by any fair process of reasoning, that human health or longevity has been promoted by the custom of using the flesh or the products of animals artificially treated, or fed with food which is not natural to them. If it is asked how we are to know that a given kind of food is not natural to an animal, I reply, that if we cannot always determine this *a priori* or from *analogy*, we may often do it by experience. Fattening, as a general fact, in man or beast, is a *diseased process*. Whatever fattens, therefore, produces disease, and

the more rapid the fattening process, as a general rule, the *more disease*. Even Dr. Playfair admits that "fat is an *unnatural* production," as was stated in the report of his lecture in your paper a few weeks ago.

One of the tests, then, of the healthfulness of an article of food, is its tendency to keep an animal in such a state that all the functions of the body may have their proper play—or in other words, their proper and healthful action. In such circumstances, there will be no undue accumulation of fat. That there may be a degree of plumpness, I admit; and I also admit, that a difference of constitution, (which, however, is often but an inherited tendency to disease,) will permit of a good deal of variety in this respect, within the limits of what may be called a healthy condition, is not denied, but rather affirmed.

Let us look at the circumstances which favor the fattening process. First, *confinement*. But does confinement promote health? Secondly *too much heat*. Does excess of heat promote health? Is it even compatible with it? Thirdly, *bad air*. Just in proportion as you succeed in your efforts at confining and overheating an animal, you increase, as a general fact, the impurity of the air he breathes. Does this conduce to health? Fourthly, some farmers deny their fattening animals *any drink*. Does this comport with the best health? *Man* may subsist without drink, and so may beasts; but unless their food is succulent, and they have good air and plenty of exercise, they will soon deteriorate under the process. Shall I add, as a fifth item in fattening, *bad food*? If we know that to be the worst air, temperature, &c., which fattens best, why should not that be the worst food which fattens best or fastest?

Is it asked, what man has to do with promoting the *health* of domestic animals? I know this is, *practically*, the great question, but I am sorry it is so. For, to say nothing of the intention of the Deity in committing animals to the care of man, I maintain that human health and happiness must always be dependent, in a greater or less degree, upon the healthy condition of domestic animals. It would be so, if we did not eat them. But when we come to take animals which have plethora, liver complaint, dropsy, fever, or consumption, and kill them (perhaps just before they would otherwise die of disease,) and eat them, I think the tendency to disease and premature death in the community, greatly increased. Must it not be so?

Is it said that these remarks, if true, would operate against the farming interests, at least in a grazing country, like our own? But what have we to do with that, provided they are true? I do not see, however, that such would be the result. On the contrary, I believe, and think myself competent to show, that the interests of every country—even a *Green Mountain* country—would be doubled and trebled, by carrying out the principles which have been feebly but honestly developed, or at least hinted at, in these paragraphs. Nay, I believe the result would be, to put money into every farmer's pocket, health into his children's veins, knowledge into their heads, and goodness into their hearts. WM. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, March 15, 1843.

Note.—I hope your readers will not be alarmed lest they should be inundated with articles on this subject. My book for young farmers—if I can ever get it out—will relieve, in some degree, both your readers and their editor. People are apt, of course, to think well of *their own children*; but I cannot help believing that, as in some other matters, so in farming, "old things," many of them, are destined, ere long, to "pass away." Not simply because *they are old*, but because *they are wrong*.

W. A. A.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SLOBBER GRASS—"PRIME FACTS," &c.

MR PUTNAM—Through the politeness of some friend, I recently received a small volume entitled "Prime Facts for the Farmer," &c. Notwithstanding the pomposity of the title page, I believe some of those "*facts*" deserve a passing notice.

After naming things which had been supposed or *guessed* to be the cause of slobbers in horses, the book says: "Every thing known as to the real cause of the complaint, was altogether blind uncertainty, up to the period of the month of August, *eighteen hundred and thirtyeight*." Now, sir, let any one who wishes to know another *fact*, turn to page 58 of the 2d vol. of the New England Farmer, and he will find a description of a grass, which is probably the same described by the author of "Prime Facts." That communication is dated Sept. 15, 1823, *fifteen years* before the "Prime Facts" are brought before the public, but not until several years after the discovery; which lapse of time had given the writer satisfactory proof that he had discovered the true cause of the slobbers, or slavers, in horses. It was communicated for publication that individuals interested in the matter, might compare that species of grass with other plants which had been supposed by some to be the cause of the disorder called slobbers. How stupid I was to take this course, when I might, with little trouble, have collected a few "*prime facts*" about slobber grass and its effects, and handed them to some third-rate lawyer, or other person who was no farmer, who would have made of them a book, with a high sounding title, sent it forth to the public, and perhaps have made a fortune by it. But this was not done. My dish, as others have said, is always up-side-down when it rains porridge. But I don't lament,—for had I adopted this selfish course, and the book been treated as the volume of "Prime Facts" *deserves* to be, then silence would have been preferable.

Our author says, page 14, "In the absence, however, of a traditionary cognomen, we venture to christian it SLOBBER GRASS." An entirely *new* cognomen, no doubt, to the author's self;—but the writer of this named it *Slobber* or *Slaver grass*, twenty years ago—and it has been known by this name by some others in this vicinity.

The grass described, the time of year it begins to affect the horse, the time of its ceasing to have that effect,—is believed to be correct; but all the evil effects attributed to it are not believed. Having paid particular attention to the effects of the slobber grass on the horse, for more than twenty years, I yet have never seen or heard, till I read the book of "Prime Facts," that it caused any other real injury than weakness. But to the poor cow its effects are truly appalling, if we believe all the book says. When in one instance there was more of that grass in my pasture than there ever had been at any one time, my cows were so affected by it, that when they came into the yard at night, there was a stream of water running from their mouths continually. But the quantity of milk was not lessened, nor was it discovered that the quality was injured—perhaps owing to our not having so much discernment as the man in "Sunny Hollow." Neither has it ever seriously injured the health of my cows—nor, it is believed, of any others in this region. The lamb, poor thing, "has been known to weigh less by 30 per cent. when kept where this grass prevails," says the book. It may have been so, but I do not believe it—and for a very good reason. In a small pasture, where there was so much of this grass that a horse had to be taken from it, on account of his excessive slobering, there was kept a small flock of sheep and lambs the greater part of the summer, without any injury. They did well,—were as good lambs as any body had. Sheep have been kept there the greater part of the summer for forty years, and have always done well. Perhaps if I had the discernment of the man in "Sunny Hollow," some bad effects might have been detected.

Again: "Yet a few cases of the disease were found to have been known when feeding on dry hay in the winter season." It is doubted whether the first crop affects the horse, whether green or dry. It is generally an early grass; the seed ripe earlier, it is believed, than that of any other. After the seed is ripe, leaves shoot out from the root, and generally have a growth sufficient for an animal to get a bite by the middle of June—sometimes later. The slobbers are caused by this second growth, whether green or dry.

I will state a "*prime fact*," and then have done with the slobber grass. After being troubled with this pest a number of years, it was at once all gone, and without any apparent cause, and there was no slobbering of horses. So it has once disappeared without the use of the "Patent Slobber Grass Drag," invented by the sage of "Sunny Hollow."

Last season, after that long continuance of wet and warm weather in August, it made its appearance again, with only leaves like grain when it first comes up.

The book is such a wonderful thing, that it seems impossible to leave it. The peach, it says, "is much larger—much richer" than the plum. Wonderful! the peach larger than the plum!—what a discovery!—what a "prime fact"!

But again: "Here (that is, in 'Sunny Hollow,') after a series of patient and close observations, and carefully conducted practical experiments, extending through a period of more than thirty years, it was finally discovered that the peach tree may be easily and safely reared, and made to yield prime fruit for forty or fifty years, and probably a hundred, as well as four or five." At the end of *thirty years*' experimenting, it is discovered that the peach tree may be made to yield fruit, of a prime quality too, for forty or fifty, or an hundred years! Wonderful discovery!—but it needs proof:—the man has not practiced raising peach trees forty or fifty years yet, by his newly discovered method,—so it is "all guess-work," as the Yankees say.

Finally, it is reasonable to believe that the furnisher of the "Prime Facts," or the writer of them, or both, are more conceited than wise.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', March 15, 1843.

After we had had our laugh over the catch-penny "Prime Facts," we sent our copy to Mr Peters. His communication confirms our presumption that the slobber grass discovered by the man in "Sunny Hollow," is identical with that described by Mr Peters years and years ago.—ED. N. E. F.

REPORT ON ORCHARDS.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, to award the premiums for the best orchards, have attended to that duty and report as follows:

Two persons only have made application for premiums, viz: Charles Brigham, Jr., of Grafton, and Zacheus Reed, of Westford, both skillful orchardists. When within a convenient distance from the market, no crop is more profitable to the farmer than his apples. The soil and climate of New England are generally well adapted to the growth and maturity of this valuable fruit, particularly of the winter varieties. No apples are said to keep as well, and of course, none so valuable for the purpose of shipping to foreign ports, as those which are raised between the latitudes of 41 and 43 degrees North. Apples produced in more southern latitude may be of more delicate texture and of higher flavor, but will not keep as long; while those of a more northern climate, though well adapted to keeping, are generally deficient in size and flavor. Taking all its properties into consideration, this fruit is produced, perhaps, in as great perfection in Massachusetts as in any part of the world. There is no soil or climate better adapted to the health and vigorous growth of the apple tree than may be found here. With the exception of the winter of 1831 and '32, the apple tree has never been known, since the settlement of the country, to sustain injury from the severest cold of our winters; and although they are liable to be attacked by borers, canker worms, caterpillars, &c., these are but temporary evils, and may be overcome by a little skill and attention. There is, then, every inducement offered to the farmer, to encourage him in the cultivation of this most valuable of all fruits.

An orchard, to be made profitable, will require as much practical skill, and as careful an attention to circumstances, as are required in the successful culture of other crops.

In the first place, the variety of apples should be few, and these of well known character in our markets. The Porter, Gravenstein, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin and Roxbury Russet, constitute a sufficient variety for autumn and winter purposes. These come in eating in the order in which they are named,—are all suited to our climate, are of well established character, and will always command a high price in our markets. Many orchards in this vicinity are comparatively worthless, from the circumstance of their having almost as many kinds of apples as there are trees, the qualities of which are untried and unknown, and therefore unsaleable to those who buy to sell again. The only remedy for this defect in orchards having this unprofitable mixture of kinds, is to cut them off at once and engraft them with some one or more kinds of well known and established character. This should be done not by grafting a part of the limbs only, and leaving others to rob the newly set scions of their nourishment, but by engrafting every limb of sufficient size at the same time, and all at equal distances and as far from the centre of the tree as conveniently may be, and then removing every other branch. This will cause the scions to shoot and grow vigorously, and the wound occasioned by grafting, to heal speedily. In this way the growth of the tree will be equal in all its parts, and soon be restored to its former shape and size. No injurious consequences may be apprehended from a redundency of sap. Nature will make ample provision against this evil, by throwing out just as many sprouts or suckers as are necessary to absorb it. The correctness of this theory has been fully established, in numerous instances, by the best practical orchardists in this vicinity. By leaving a part of the limbs, the nourishment which would otherwise go to promote the growth of the scions and to heal the wound, is diverted from its natural course, and the scion, if it live, will languish and become rusty and stinted, and the wound, for want of sufficient nourishment to carry on the healing process, will become cankered, and the whole tree ultimately destroyed.

In the next place, the kind of apple tree should be adapted to the soil on which it is intended to set an orchard. The apples most common in this neighborhood require different soils. The Russet, for instance, wants a strong, moist and clayey soil; the tree will neither grow nor produce fruit in any considerable degree upon a warm, dry and loamy bottom. The Baldwin flourishes best in a sheltered location, and upon a ledgy, dry and warm soil, while the Greening does best on a deep loam, moderately moist, and in an exposed situation.

The pruning, also, is an important part of the process in forming an orchard. This is often begun wrong in the nursery. The tap-root, intended by nature for the support and nourishment of the tree, by penetrating deep into the earth in search of moisture, is generally taken off, and the top headed down, as it is termed, before it has acquired sufficient height, and thereby giving it the shape of an inverted umbrella. This may appear handsome, but is illy adapted to sustain its burdens. The centre shoot should be allowed to rise until the tree has attained a sufficient height, and the lateral branches, which are to bear the fruit, should be made to grow as nearly at a right angle with the trunk as possible. These will sustain a great weight of fruit without injury, while those that grow up at an acute angle, (which will be the case where the top has been headed in,) are pretty certain to be split down by the weight of fruit. The native trees of our forests suggest a useful lesson on this subject. Could the pine or other evergreens, whose branches are liable to be burdened with the snow and ice of winter, sustain their heavy burdens without injury, if these branches were not thrown off at a right angle with the trunk? Many, otherwise valuable apple trees have been mutilated and destroyed by this injudicious practice of cutting out the centre and thereby encouraging the growth of limbs in such direction as to render them entirely incapable of supporting their burden of fruit.

The ground too on which an orchard is set, should be well and thoroughly cultivated. The farmer who plants his corn in grass land, may quite as reasonably calculate on a good crop, as he can that his young apple trees will grow and flourish when placed in ground in similar condition. The occasional breaking of a root by the plow, will no more retard the growth of the tree, than the cutting out a branch from the top. We have known many orchards to suffer from the want of the plow, but never knew one to be injured by a too frequent use of it.

The land on which Mr Brigham's apple trees are set, was recently covered with a growth of forest trees, the decaying roots of which, may for a time keep the ground loose and furnish nourishment to his trees. And although, from this cause, and by digging about them and manuring and washing them, they appear in a very healthy and thriving condition, it will not be pretended that they would not appear *better* by the aid of the plow. Mr Brigham's trees are set 30 feet apart. In a good soil, we think they should not be set nearer than 40 feet from each other. If, however, he allows the grass to grow among them, it will probably be some time before they will suffer for want of room.

His apple trees appear quite as well now as Mr Read's, and considering the circumstance of their being all in one enclosure, which we think renders them of more value than if scattered over a considerable part of the farm, and also that he has a larger number of trees than Mr Reed, your committee have concluded to recommend that the first premium of $50 be awarded to Mr Brigham.

To Mr Read, who has exhibited much skill in the culture of apple trees, and furnished some very fine specimens of fruit, the committee recommend that the second premium of $30 be awarded.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

E. PHINNEY.

From the Central New York Farmer.

ASHES ON CORN.

Messrs. Editors—I have been in the habit of using ashes and plaster on corn, and believing that ashes are worth the most, I thought last spring that I would ascertain the fact. I therefore left six rows through the middle of my field No. 1 without plaster or ashes; six rows do. No. 2 with plaster in the hill on the corn; do. six rows No. 3 with ashes in the hill; six do. No. 4 with ashes and plaster in the hill; six do. No. 5 ashes and plaster in the hill, and on the corn after the first hoeing: the quantity used was about a table-spoonful to each hill. The rows were long enough to contain a quarter of acre, each 6 rows. The result was—

No. 1 had	22	bushels ears.
" 2,	24	"
" 3,	26	"
" 4,	26	"
" 5,	31	"

The field marked out three feet each way, and the cultivator used each way, and hoed twice. Thus you see No. 1 would yield at the rate of 44 bushels per acre, and No. 5, 62 bushels per acre, which I should think about an average with the rest of the field. The soil is a sandy loam, mixed with limestone gravel.

I do not wish to be understood that plaster is of no benefit to land, for I believe it is very beneficial; I believe if farmers would apply their ashes to their land, it would net them nearer 100 per cent. than 10 or 12.

A Friend of Agriculture.

Little people sometimes perform great and notable deeds; and great folks are often guilty of little and mean actions.

The water that flows from a spring, does not congeal in the winter; and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

In marriage, prefer virtue before beauty, and the mind before wealth.

LIQUID MANURE.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in Great Britain, a few weeks since, a gentleman present, Mr Landor, strongly recommended the more general use of liquid manure, a subject to which farmers had not given that attention which it deserved. They all knew that manure must be reduced, sooner or later, not only to a liquid state, but to a state far more subtile, before it could be taken into the almost invisible fibres of seedling plants; and wherever a man lost the soakage of his farm, he lost half his manure. He was convinced that great improvements would yet be made in agriculture by practical experiments, and by calling to their aid that greatest of sciences, chemistry.

The Earl of Talbot, who presided at the meeting, also made some remarks, going to show the great value of liquid manure. He said that he and a friend went on a sort of agricultural tour through the farms in Switzerland, in September. In this month, he saw turnips which were just coming up, and were about the size of radishes. He observed a man and woman and a donkey employed in applying liquid manure to this crop of turnips. The liquid manure was in a tub, and the woman had a kind of water-pot with which she ladled it; she made a circle in the earth around the plants, and that was filled with this composition, be what it might. He asked the man whether it would be of any use. "Use!" replied the man, "why in three weeks it will make these turnips the size of my two fists." He (the Earl) was quite aware that he should be told that the climate had a great deal to do with it, and he admitted that it had; but still there was a crop of turnips upon that land growing in September, which had been planted after a crop of wheat had been gathered; and he thought, that with all the disadvantages in regard to climate, some plan might be adopted in England to multiply in some similar manner the produce of the land."

PREMIUM CROPS.

We copy from the Albany Cultivator, the following statements of some of the successful competitors for the premiums on crops, offered by the New York State Agricultural Society:

INDIAN CORN--*1st Premium*—122 *bushels per acre.*

On the 23d of May, 1842, I plowed up one acre of green sward, for the purpose of planting it with corn. After plowing it once, I harrowed it well, lengthwise of the furrows. I then marked out the ground so that the rows and hills should stand precisely two feet apart either way. On the 25th of the same month, I planted it, and was careful to put precisely three kernels in each hill: when it was large enough, I hoed it, and continued to hoe it three different times. No other tool was used in the process of cultivation, but the hoe—being very careful to keep the weeds and grass down as much as possible, and in hoeing, to leave the ground as near level as possible each time.

I permitted the corn to stand until it was fit for harvesting, without cutting up or topping.

Between the 10th and 15th November, I began to husk and weigh the said corn. I found the aggregate weight from the said acre, in the ear, 13,286 lbs., of a good quality.

About the first day of January, 1843, I thrashed out all the sound corn that grew on said acre, and measured it, and found that it fully held out 60 lbs. to the bushel, and it produced me *one hundred and twentytwo bushels* of good merchantable corn. My team and man were occupied one day in plowing the said acre; half a day harrowing; two days labor, planting; six days labor, hoeing; and six do. harvesting, threshing and weighing. Total expenses, $14.

SAM'L PHELPS.

Ira, Cayuga Co.

OATS.—*Mr Phelps' Statement.*

On the 10th day of May, 1842, I had 30 loads of manure drawn upon one acre of land, and spread it evenly, or nearly so, and on the 16th day of the same month, I plowed the acre well, and harrowed it thoroughly, and sowed five bushels oats on said acre, and dragged them in. The whole time of plowing and harrowing, was two days; two days harvesting and securing said crop of oats, and four days threshing, cleaning up, and measuring the same: produce, *one hundred and two bushels* of first quality merchantable oats.

In the same field, I sowed one and a half acre to oats, *without manuring.* I took full as much pains in plowing, harrowing, and securing the grain from this one and a half acre, as I did on the other acre. I sowed on this piece, 4 1-2 bushels, and it produced me but 85 1-2 bushels; clearly showing to my mind, that the greatest benefits always arise from a liberal use of manure, if put on the ground in a proper state of fermentation, and especial care taken to distribute it over the surface evenly.

SAM'L PHELPS.

Ira, Cayuga Co.

POTATOES.—*Mr Sheffer's Statement.*

The soil on which my crop of potatoes was grown, is Genesee flats, a dark clay loam. The land had lain to meadow, six years previous to the potato crop, and about one ton of hay was cut per acre. 35 loads of stable and yard manure was applied in April, which was made the previous winter. The land was plowed once, the latter part of May; then rolled, then harrowed thoroughly, then furrowed 3 inches deep, and 3 1-2 feet apart into rows, and planted the last days of May, and first of June, 30 bushels of Rohan potatoes, cut so as to average three eyes to a piece, and dropped in the furrows one foot apart, and one piece of potato in a place, after which they were covered with a hoe, 4 inches deep. They were hoed twice—the first time a cultivator was used, and then followed with a plow and hoe. The first hoeing was done when the potatoes were about 3 inches high; the second time, when the potatoes were 12 inches high, by plowing, and after hoeing. The crop was harvested the last of Sept. and first of Oct., by digging in the usual way with a hoe.

Quantity of land, 1 acre and 20 rods: produce, 451 bushels 28 lbs. Expense of crop, $34 14.

Average yield per acre, on four acres, 401 bushels 10 lbs. GEO. SHEFFER.

Wheatland, Monroe Co.

RUTA BAGAS.—*Mr M'Connell's Statement.*

The soil on which my ruta bagas were grown, was part sand and part clay;—in potatoes the year before. After the potatoes came off, I plowed the land; also twice in the spring, followed by sufficient dragging and rolling. I then applied 24 wagon loads of good manure from the barn-yard. Seed sown 19th and 20th of May.

Quantity of land, 1 acre: produce, 855 1-2 bushels: expenses, 24 25.

JNO. M'CO NELL.

Canandaigua, Dec. 1842.

SNOW AS A FERTILIZER.

March 17.—The abundance of snow on our grounds for the last seven weeks, and the fall of four or five inches more last night, brought to our mind forcibly the old saying that "snow is the poor man's manure." Is there any ground for this saying? The gentle manner in which the water formed by dissolving snow enters the soil, doubtless leaves the surface of the soil lighter and more pervious to air and light and warmth, than it would be if the same quantity of water came upon it with the pounding force of large rain-drops. The usually more gradual descent of the snow water into the earth, allows the soil to take and retain more fully whatever the water contains that may be serviceable to vegetation. Snows and rain both bring down the ammonia, and animal matters that will make ammonia, that are floating in the atmosphere; but what the rain thus collects it may carry, as it descends rapidly into the soil, below the reach of the plants; or, as it runs off, may carry it to the brooks and rivers. But the *snow* collecting this ammonia, holds it at the *surface* of the soil until the snow dissolves, and being thus placed, the ammonia may combine with the decayed vegetable matter near the surface, and be kept there even after the snow-waters have passed away. It may be that falling snow gathers some ammonia and holds it to the surface of the ground until something there lays a firmer hold upon it and retains it. This ammonia is highly important to vegetable growth.

The atmosphere usually contains 21 per cent. in bulk of oxygen and near 79 of nitrogen; but *the air in the snow* is found to contain only 17 per cent. of oxygen. The air in snow, therefore, has more nitrogen than common air. It may be that this air is peculiarly favorable to vegetation; we, however, *know* nothing about it.

Probably there is reason for considering snow a fertilizer, and more especially such snow as follows the warm weather of spring; for at that time the air will contain more than its usual quantity of ammonia, because the carcasses of animals that have died in any part of the winter, and the dung that has been dropped, then first putrify and send off their effluvia freely.—ED. N. E. F.

How Farmers can tell whether Ammonia is escaping from a Dung-heap, even when they cannot smell it.—Hold over the heap a feather dipped in vinegar, and if the ammonia is escaping, *white fumes* will immediately be perceived.

If the fumes are seen, the heap wants a thin coating of swamp mud, or soil, or some other substance that will hold the ammonia.—ED. N. E. F.

Fame.—If we would perpetuate our fame or reputation, we must do things worth writing, or write things worth reading.

Pastime.—He that follows his recreation instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1843.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr King in the chair. Subject—The Honey Bee.

Mr Oliver, of Salem, alluded kindly but firmly to the report of his last week's lecture in one of the agricultural papers, in which he was complained of for what he *did not* say; and rather unkindly treated.

Mr Buckminster replied, and showed that he took Mr O.'s remarks to himself.

After this, Mr B. added, that he wished at these meetings for something practical. He wished to hear about the bee-moth—how we can destroy him. If, said he, the gentleman can tell us this, he will give us something more valuable in relation to bees, than all else that has been told since the days of the Romans.

Besides the moth, there is also a louse which troubles the bee, especially the old bee. How can we destroy this? It used to be said, that by building a fire near the hive, on the evenings of July and August days, you can allure and destroy the miller or parent moth. One gentleman had told him, he knew not how justly, that by setting a pan of whey near the hive, the millers will go to it and be caught.

Mr Oliver. Should a beginner with bees come to me and ask me how he should proceed, I would say to him that it is a good course to make his purchase of a swarm of bees in March: the risk of losing is less then than it is earlier in winter. When you have found a man willing to sell, lift up all the hives and learn the condition of each. Where the comb is well laid or built down towards the bottom, and is of a light brown color, and where the swarm is two years old, and where, too, you find upon breathing into the hive, that there is great agitation among the bees—there the swarm is good. A swarm not *very* large is the best. You may generally transport them safely by turning the hive upside down, and covering well.

The hive may be placed in a bee-house, which you will make plain or ornamental, according to your means and taste. In Europe, they do not shelter the hive in a house, but place it on a post. And where hive-stealing is common, as in England, they often chain the hive to the post.

As soon in spring as the snow-drop and crocus open, the bees will be out. And from that time, they will increase in numbers, so that in May you will begin to look out for a swarming. And how may you know when the swarm is likely to come out? As to the first swarm, no very definite sign of its coming is known. The clustering of the bees on the outside of the hive, is not a sure indication.

Provide yourself in season with a hive, such as you prefer. Dr. Thatcher's hive led the way to many improvements. Next came Mrs. Griffith's, of New Jersey. These are much alike, and each is designed to have the bees work in the lower part of the hive first.

Mr Weeks, of Vt., has made a very good hive; especially his last ones, which let you encourage swarming or not, as you shall choose.

Drs. Bevon and Nutt, of England, have furnished hives. In Dr. Bevon's, you may make the bees construct the comb where you please. Mr Nutt's is a ventilating hive. Any of these are good, and Nutt's, as it enables you to do away with swarming, is especially good for cities. In one of these, Mr O. in 1840, had a swarm from which he took 141 lbs. of honey, and left 70 pounds.

The mode of hiving. This must often be determined by the place and manner in which they alight. It is said by some, that if you place a long board near the hive, with one end raised three or four feet, they will alight there five times out of six; but his own have always gone to branches of trees.

If you are afraid, put on a bee dress—that is, a veil over the hat, and *woollen* gloves or mittens on the hands.

Mr O. takes a table—on this puts a sheet—also a few small blocks. Then taking the branch on which the bees are clustered, he lays it between the blocks—then sets on the hive. Next he brings up the corners of the sheet and fastens them. Thus he both keeps the bees in and keeps them cool.

Mr Holman, of Salem—a gentleman (Mr O. said) who has had much experience with bees—prefers to *shake* the swarm into the hive; but Mr O. thinks it better to put the hive over them. He never rubs the inside of the hive with any sweet or other substance, before putting it over the bees. Have several hives in readiness, for you may have several swarms. A Mr King, of Danvers, had three swarms from the parent hive, and two of these swarmed the first season—making in all five swarms from one hive in the season.

In eight or nine days after the first swarm has left the hive, you may go to the old hive in the evening, and if another swarm is to come out, you will, by putting your ear close to the hive, hear a little peeping noise from the new queen, and she will in that case lead off her colony in a day or two. And the same noise eight or nine days afterwards, will be heard, if a third swarm is to come.

Do not encourage excessive swarming: this weakens the hive and exposes it to the moth. If they swarm too much, you had better restore them to the mother hive; this may be effected by stealing their queen. How is this done? Put your hand into the swarm and take her out. If you are afraid to do this, put the hive into water and nearly drown your bees, and spread them out and pick out the queen. As the bees revive, they will go back to the old home. Or you may get them drunk by burning under them the puff ball that is often found in the pastures, and then may take the queen.

In the first autumn, you must not expect a harvest from your swarms: leave them all the honey that they have made.

How shall you winter your bees? Mr O. has tried various ways. Has put them in the cellar—but the dampness is an objection;—has put them a foot or two under ground, the hive being put in a sugar box, buried with the end down. This last swarm did well, and lost in weight only 7 lbs., while usually the loss on a hive in winter is 20 or 30 lbs. In England, it it not uncommon to bury the hive in peat. But *the best way* is to leave the hive out of door, above ground, and let the bees take their chance. Here they have a chance to preserve their natural and healthful neatness, by passing out in warm days and voiding their excrements abroad. If shut up, the hive becomes filthy.

Through the winter, Mr O. leaves the front of his apiary open; he even lets the sun shine upon the hive; he has put straw in front of the hives, for their comfort, if they happen to fall in their feeble winter flight, but the snows will cover it often, and it is as well to let the bees take their chance, though some of them should perish.

The second season has come. Let your bees work, until they seem to have a good supply of honey in the main body of a new fashioned or improved hive, say until June 10th. Then let them into the side or the top. What is made here you may take away. Should you want a little honey for summer use, you may put a tumbler over a hole in the top of the hive and have that filled. But the principal side or top boxes it is best not to remove until cold weather; for then the bees collect in the main body of the hive, which is the warmest part.

With the *common* hive you may avoid fumigation; or use a fumigation that is not fatal. Take the dried puff ball and burn it with a proper apparatus; that is, put the hive over a tight box, and put your burning puff ball into an iron tube, one end of which is put into the hive, and putting your mouth at the other, blow the fumes inward. In ten minutes your bees will be drunk, and will have fallen, nearly all of them, into the box over which the hive is set. Now take away your hive. Then bring another hive; put it upon the same box, and go through with the same process; make these drunk and let them fall upon the first; shake the two families well together, and should you see one of the queens you may pick her out. When these bees wake up, and get sobered, they will live together in peace as one family. If *you* do not kill one of the queens, there will be a duel.

The testimony of one worthy man, of 60 years' experience, is, that the two swarms together will eat no more than one. This is strange and unaccountable, but yet seems to be true. What the advantage of this course? We save the lives;—the *weaker* queen usually perishes. What the advantage of saving lives? You have stronger working bees in the spring. The worker usually lives about 8 months, the drone 3 months and the queen 4 to 6 *years*. The summer and autumn born bees, do the work of spring. These are the ones you fumigated. The spring-born ones do the work of summer and autumn. The saving of the autumn bees, therefore, gives you a strong body of workers in spring. Also, by uniting the swarms, you increase the warmth of the hive, and thus cause the queen to commence her laying earlier.

[We are obliged to defer the remainder of our report till next week.]

At the conclusion of Mr Oliver's lecture, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted him. Likewise to the Hon. Daniel P. King, for the acceptable manner in which he had presided over the meetings of the winter. To this Mr K. made a brief, but neat and appropriate reply.

THE WEATHER.

Providence, March 20, 1843.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq —Dear Sir—I would wish to inquire through you, if that *old gentleman* has lately seen the *yellow streak* indicating the breaking up of winter? Yours, respectfully,

PROVIDENCE.

We have not heard from him. But keep up your spirits—hope on. The spring-*promising* light made a mistake, no doubt: it came before its time. And though it did drive old Boreas off from January, he renewed the fight in February, and recovered his dominion. Since then, he has shown the spirit of triumph, spiced with a little revenge. But the biter will yet get bit. Spring will not permit him to 'linger' much longer in her 'lap.'

Seriously. Though we had severe weather in February and March, yet the spring-like temperature of nearly the whole of January, was good evidence that the prophetic hues of Christmas mornings, spoke the truth.

Poverty is never a disgrace, unless it be the fruit of idleness or crime.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending March 19.

March, 1843.	7,A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 13	34	38	32	E.
Tuesday, 14	24	28	21	N. W.
Wednesday, 15	26	38	29	S. E.
Thursday, 16	26	34	31	N.
Friday, 17	34	36	32	N. E.
Saturday, 18	24	32	30	N. W.
Sunday, 19	20	30	34	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 20, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 330 Beef Cattle, 540 Sheep, and 40 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—An advance was effected, and we quote to correspond. Extra, $5.25. First quality, $4.75 a 5.00. Second quality, $4.50. Third quality, $3.75 a 4.25.

Sheep—We noticed lots at $1.33 $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, 3.75, and $5.00.

Swine.—Those at market were sold, but price not made public. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 25 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 11c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The market is without the slightest change on former quotations.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 55 to 57—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 51 a 52—do. do. white 49 a 50—do New Orleans, 45 a 50—Barley 00 a — —Rye, Northern, 56 a 60—do. Southern, 00 a 55—Oats, Southern, 27 a 29—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. — a —Bran, — a—.

FLOUR. The principal business of the week has been done in Ohio and Southern. The former for home trade, and the latter chiefly for export.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 25 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 12 do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 4 25 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 12½ a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low P'd 4 mos. $4 12½ a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 0 00 —Georgetown, $4 25 a 4 37—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 4 25 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 81 a 0 00— do fancy brands $4 87 a 5 25 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 25 a 4 50. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—Demand steady, and sales of most descriptions at quoted rates.

Beef—Mess 4 1-0 new bbl. $7 50 a 8 00—Navy—$7 00 a 0 00.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime $4 00 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 00 a 00 00—do Clear $10 00 a 10 50 do. Mess, 8 25 a 8 75—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do $ 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 9 a 14—do dairy, 15 a 17,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 00 — do South and Western, 0— a 00 —. Hams, Boston, 7 a 0 — Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

We have no material change to notice in this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 22 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30 -1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 10 a 12. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 16 a 18.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things also uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

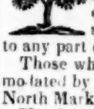
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. eptJ1

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.



The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52 North Market Street.

March 22. f JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON. MASS.

Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Goosberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees.

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 78 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. tf March 22.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are

Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand

Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf Marrowfats,—Tall do., &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farmer on Long Island has used more than 3500 bushels, another over 1900 bushels and several others more than a 1000 bushels each, with entire success, manufactured by the *New York Poudrette Company.* The subscriber was the first American who undertook the business in this country, and he has manufactured it in *larger* quantities than any, probably than *all*, others who have attempted the manufacture. Of the *quality* he leaves others, who use it, to judge—relying upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and his *interest* in furnishing a good article for customers.

☞ Present price $1 50 per barrel for ten or more barrels, or $5 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pamphlets with *directions* sent to those who desire them, on applying to D. K. MINOR, agent 118 Nassau st,, New York.

Feb. 15. 6w

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command immediate attention. Feb. 15.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

10 000 ORANGE AND PORTUGAL QUINCES

At Prince's Linnaen Garden and Nurseries.

These two varieties produce the largest and best flavored fruit that is found in our markets and which have sold at $3 per hundred in the New York markets for several years past. The climate of New England seems the best suited to produce the finest fruit and most abundant crops.

Having devoted much attention to their culture, we now offer beautiful thrifty trees at very reduced rates by the hundred or thousand, for the formation of orchards. Prices for the different sizes will be sent to all post paid applications.

WM R. PRINCE & CO.

N. B. An immense stock of Ornamental Trees of the various kinds, will be supplied to Nurseries in quantity at low rates,—a Catalogue of which will be sent on application.

Flushing, March 8, 1843. 2w

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES,

At about as low a price as the *same quality of Horse Shoe IRON can be purchased in the City*

These Shoes are warranted of a superior quality of Iron and workmanship to any ever offered in market, and their failing to prove so, the money will be refunded.

For sale by

CHARLES SMITH,

March 8. 3m 42 *India street.*

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of *Pear, Apple, Plum,* and *Cherry.*

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as *genuine.*

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. }

Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory, testimonial, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price $1.

Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Receipt for Happiness.—It is simply, when you rise in the morning, to form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done—a left-off garment, to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving,—trifles in themselves light as air,—will do it, at least, for the twentyfour hours; and if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human time to eternity. Look at the result: You send one person—only one—happily through the day; that is, three hundred and sixtyfive in the course of the year—and supposing you live forty years only after you commence this course, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred human beings happy, at all events for a time. Now, worthy reader, is not this simple?—and is it not worth accomplishing? We do not often indulge in a moral dose—but this is so small a pill, one that needs no red currant jelly to disguise its flavor, and requires to be taken but once in a day, that we feel warranted in prescribing it. It is most excellent for digestion, and a producer of pleasant slumber.—*London Atlas.*

A Disease without a Remedy.—A certain lady went to a physician, in great trouble about her daughter.

"What ails her?" asked the doctor.

"Alas, doctor! I cannot tell; but she has lost her humor, her looks, her stomach; her strength consumes every day, so that we fear she cannot live."

"Why do you not marry her?"

"That we would fain do, and have offered her as good a match as she could ever expect, but she will not hear of marrying."

"Is there no other, do you think, that she would be content to marry?"

"Ah, doctor! that is what troubles us; for there is a young gentleman we doubt not that she loves, that her father and I can never consent to."

"Why, look you, madam," replies the doctor gravely, "then the case is this, your daughter would marry one man, and you would have her marry another;—now in all my books I find no remedy for such a disease as this."—*Selected.*

Bankrupt Law Explained.—"Sambo, what your 'pinion ob dat bankrupt law?"

"Tink him fuss rate, Pompey. I imply for de application myself."

"Just explain him principles."

"Why, you see here now; jest lend me dat haff dollar you got for whitewashing."

(Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket.)

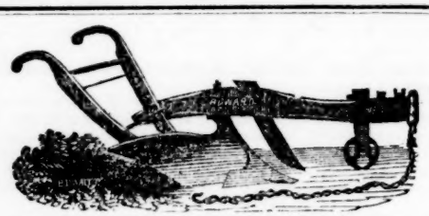
"Dere, den, (says Sambo,) now I owes de shoemaker tree shilling, and you haff a dollar, beside de grocer's bill;—now, dis haff dollar is all de property I got;—I diwides him according to de debts."

Pompey.—"I take dat haff dollar back."

Sambo—(with amazement.)—"Do you tink dis child *green?* I 'm a bankrupt! you gets your shar wid de odder creditors!"—*N. O. Pic.*

At a religious meeting that was much crowded, a lady persevered in standing on a bench, and thus interrupting the view of others, though repeatedly asked to sit down. A reverend old clergyman at last rose and said, gravely, "I think if the lady knew she had a large hole in each of her stockings, she would not exhibit them in this way." This had the desired effect: she immediately sunk down on he seat. A young minister standing by, blushed up to the temples, and said, "Oh, brother, how could you say what was not the fact?" "Not the fact?" replied the old gentleman; "if she had not a large hole in each of her stockings, I should like to know how she got them on?"—*Old paper.*

Woman.—As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The desire of her heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken; the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams; 'dry sorrow drinks her blood,' until her enfeebled frame sinks under the last external assailment. Look for her after a while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one, who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to darkness and the worm. You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition, that laid her low;—but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler, death.—*Selected.*



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

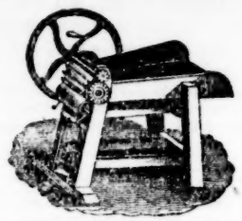
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

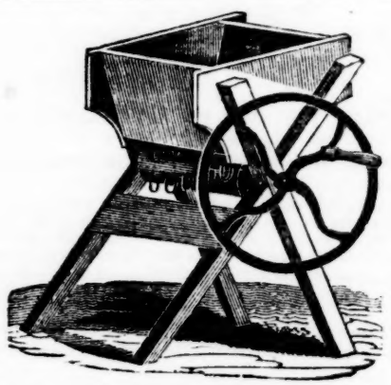
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga. Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.